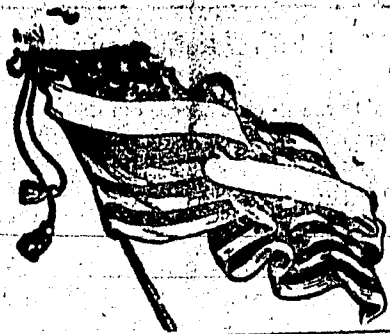


South-Jersey



Republican

Orville E. Hoyt, Publisher.

Terms--\$1.25 Per Year.

Vol: XXI, No. 44.

Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, November 10, 1883.

Five Cents per Copy

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY-PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.

DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 531 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

GO TO PACKER'S AT THE Old and The Hammon Bakery.

Where the usual rolls, cakes, pies, etc., are made, and by a critical and discriminating New Englander. This special is found a full and varied assortment of confectionery, including mince, bonbons, lozenges, variety of pastries, etc. Also apples, oranges, figs, golden raisins, etc. Thanking the share of patronage bestowed, we are anxious to improve our future.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID LIVER,
BILIOUSNESS,
AND
CONSTIPATION.

From these symptoms arise the diseases of the system, indigestion, Headache, Nervousness, Irritability, and all the ailments of the liver. A feeling of fullness, a bitter taste in the mouth, a yellowish color of the skin, and a general feeling of uneasiness are the forerunners of the liver. TUTT'S PILLS have no equal in the treatment of these ailments. They are a perfect antidote for the liver.

THE FEELS IT. I have had it for ten years, and it is the first that has done me any good. They have cleaned me out, and my appetite is improved, food does not settle in my stomach, and I now have natural flesh and feel like a new man. W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, N. Y. Sold every where, 25c. per box. Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 44 Murray Street, New York. TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECIPES FREE.

Street Drainage.

I was not a little surprised to see, in a recent number of the REPUBLICAN a suggestive hint about a graded gutter along Bellevue, and now, I am still more surprised to see this hint acted upon, so far as to plow several ugly-looking furrows along a portion of said street. I would like to ask if it has been ascertained by the use of a level that this will afford any other relief than uniting several small mud puddles in one? I suppose that if the "greatest good of the greatest number" requires that we should have an ugly, deep, open ditch in front of our houses we shall be obliged to submit to it; but I would suggest that an easier and surer method of getting rid of the surplus water in front of the Post Office, and at the corners of Third Street and Bellevue would be to run a drain into our friend Stockwell's cellar. Possibly he would object, but upon the Republican principal just quoted (the greatest good of the greatest number), would he not be obliged to wear the mantle of resignation? But seriously, this matter of drainage is too important to be trifled with, as it has evidently been in the present undertaking; and before going to work to get clear of the water, it should first be ascertained, as nearly as possible, not only whether the plan proposed will effect the desired end, but whether it is the best method; and also whether it is necessary, not only to seriously mar the beauty of our principal street, but also to make cuts across Third street which cannot be trotted over without a severe jolt, and across the side-walks in such a manner as to make it dangerous to walk over them in dark evenings.

I have a suggestion or two to offer about this matter; and

1st. If open drainage is necessary, would it not require much less of it to run along Third Street, instead of Bellevue?

2nd. If it is necessary to carry the water across the street, and across the walks, is it not necessary that these openings should be covered, or bridged over?

3rd. Is it not possible that it would be a more effectual, easier and less objectionable method of disposing of the water, to dig a well and fill it with some porous material?

This question of drainage for our streets is likely soon to become a very important one; and I hope it will be studied thoroughly, and that if any of our citizens can offer any valuable suggestions they will bring them out and not "hide their light under a half-bushel."

CITIZEN.

From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1883. Government Receipts to-day.—Internal revenue, \$380,685.28; customs, \$647,675.32.

General Sherman has completed the settlement of official matters incident to his retirement from command of the army, and will leave this afternoon for Philadelphia to visit his daughter for a few days. From that city he will go to New York, where he will also make a short stay, proceeding then to St. Louis, accompanied by his two aids, Colonels Bacon and Tourtelotte, who are to remain with him until his retirement.

On October 29th Secretary Folger received from a New York bank a communication stating that a large amount of three per cent bonds, embraced in the 122d and 123d calls, were accumulating there, and asking if the Department would redeem one million of said bonds at par and interest to the day of presentation. The Secretary replied: "I have to say that you may present any of the bonds included in those calls for payment prior to their maturity, and they will be redeemed and interest allowed thereon up to the date of their presentation."

The Speakership canvass will be one of the principal topics of interest in Washington to-day. Members of the House are arriving daily, and

friends of the respective candidates are on hand to sound them. In the course of a few days more, no doubt, Messrs. Randall, Carlisle, Cox and Springer will be here to personally direct matters in their own interest. Besides the avowed candidates there are several who are regarded as dark horses, with some hope of finally winning in the race. A Democratic member said to-day he would not be surprised to see a contest over the Speakership protracted for several days, and in that event a dark horse, he believes, will win. His opinion is that neither Randall nor Carlisle has votes enough to win so long as Cox remains in the field. Should the fight last two or three days, he added, either "Morrison, Converse or Eaton, or some man not yet considered in the race, is likely to be chosen as a saviour of the trouble."

The Adjutant General's annual report contains the very significant admission that in spite of every effort it has been impossible to find satisfactory recruits to fill even our nominal army of 22,000 men. And of those who were accepted nearly one-half were foreigners.

Another extraordinary feature of the report is the statement that the losses by discharge, death and desertion for the year footed up 9,749 men, or 40 per cent of the whole military establishment. During the year 3,578 men deserted; and apparently without recapture or inconvenience to themselves. This is a scandalous state of affairs, demoralizing to military discipline, costly to the government and hurtful to all concerned. No wonder good men refuse to enlist, if the pay, duty and social condition of the soldier is so intolerable that thousands in the service quit the ranks by stealth, and in violation of their oath, at the first opportunity.

The Controller of the Currency has made an abstract of his report showing the resources and liabilities of the national banks on the 2d of October. The number of banks reporting was 2,501, an increase of 530 since October 3, 1882. The capital stock was \$500,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 during the last year. The increase in surplus is \$11,000,000, while the bank circulation on October 3, 1882, of the going banks was \$314,721,215, and on October 2, 1883, it was \$314,931,575, an increase of only \$210,360.

The total contraction of national bank notes, including the notes of insolvent banks and those in voluntary liquidation and those which had deposited legal tender notes for the purpose of retiring their circulation, is about \$10,000,000. The loans have increased from \$1,243,000,000 to \$1,303,000,000. The bonds of the United States held for all purposes is \$382,000,000, a reduction of \$13,000,000 during the year. The amount of specie held by the banks was \$107,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000, during the year. Of this about \$10,000,000 is in silver coin and silver certificates. Individual deposits amounted to \$1,049,000,000, which was a falling off from the deposits of the previous year. In his report the controller will urge the importance of providing some means by which the circulation of national banks may be kept up to the highest amount.

HOWARD.

Avoid the harsh, irritating, griping compounds so often sold as purging medicines, and correct the irregularities of the bowels by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are mild and gentle, yet thorough and searching, in their action.



Gerry Valentine,
UNDERTAKER.

Is prepared to furnish Coffins, Caskets (with handles and plates), Shrouds, Robes of a quality wanted. Funerals promptly attended to. Caskets resealed, and Furniture repaired and renovated.

SHOP on Egg Harbor Road, next to Aiken's Carriage Factory, Hammonton.

Winter Wheat

BRAN,

In lots of 1000 lbs. and over,

\$19.00 per ton.

Sam'l Anderson,

Dealer in

Flour, Grain, Feed, etc.

Know

That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy.

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1882. For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing BROWN'S IRON BITTERS advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time. Mrs. L. F. GALT.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

THE LADIES' STORE OF HAMMONTON.

TOMLIN & SMITH'S,
Corner of Bellevue & Horton St.

Hamburg Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Fancy Articles, Toys, and MILLINERY GOODS.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods a Specialty. Demorest's Spring Fashions have been received.

Stockwell's,

Bellevue, Avenue,

Hammonton, New Jersey,

You will find always a fresh stock of

Dry Goods,

Notions,

Novelties

Groceries, etc

Organs

AND

Sewing

Machines

Of the very best make

Always on hand

Call and see!

SALE FOR TAXES

TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant issued by S. Hartwell, Esq., to make the taxes laid on unimproved and unencumbered lands, and on lands tenanted by persons not the lawful proprietors, who are unable to pay their taxes, in the Town of Hammonton, County of Atlantic, the Collector of said town will, on WEDNESDAY, the

28th day of November,

Next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P.M., at the office of the Town Clerk, sell the timber, wood, bristles, and other real estate property to bid on the premises, tax on the under named persons, to make the taxes due, and annexed to their respective names:

The Costs in each case will be 50 cents.

NAMES.	Block.	Lot.	Acres.	Tax.
Anthony, L. J.	5	7	27	2.25
Brown, L. W.	19	15	20	2.50
Cochran, Benjamin	9	23	7	2.50
Cochran, Benjamin	10	24	14	2.50
Critt, Matthew	17	—	30	2.50
Graham, Est.	13	—	15	2.50
Hopkins, Charles P.	17	—	20	1.00
Miller, Geo. F.	1	29	37	5.00
Miller, Geo. F.	1	29	37	1.15
Miller, Geo. F.	1	29	37	3.25
Miller, Geo. F.	1	29	37	1.15
Page, Charles	13	Part of 63	45	1.15
Vineyard, Charles	13	23	10	2.50
Walker, Mrs. S.	1	49	30	1.50
Walker, George	1	1	12	2.25
Weymouth, John	1	40	12	2.25
Wharton, James	10	2	10	1.15
Wyatt, Isaac	10	31	24	1.15

LEWIS HOLT,
Collector.

Dated Oct. 10, 1883.

Science.

—Bars of steel obtained by the cementation process in the works at Unieux frequently contain crystals in those portions exposed to the hottest portion of the furnace.

—In Krupp's great gun manufactory, at Essen, compressed carbonic acid is used for the manufacture of what is called seltzer water may be required by the workmen.

—Sparks appear to be a veritable plague at Pergamos, in Asia Minor, and the inhabitants have begun to urge the Turkish Government to take some measures to abate the nuisance.

—When carbonic anhydride, says Professor E. Noack, is passed over heated zinc dust contained in a combustion tube it is almost completely reduced to carbonic oxide, the last traces of carbonic anhydride being easily removed by passing the gas through some soda solution.

—Wire ropes must not be coiled or uncoiled like a loop rope. When mounted on a reel the latter should be turned on a spindle to pay off the rope. When forwarded in a coil without a reel, roll it over the ground like a wheel and unroll it over the rope in that way. All untwisting must be avoided.

—A German journal gives the following leather polish: Mix 200 parts of shellac with 1,000 of spirits—95 per cent.—in a well-stoppered bottle. Keep in a warm place for two or three days, shaking frequently. Separately dissolve twenty-five parts of Marsellies soap in 375 cc. of water—25 per cent.—and to the solution add with glycerine. Shake well and mix with the shellac solution. To the mixture add five parts of glycerine dissolved in 125 of spirits. Well close the vessel and shake energetically, and then leave the mixture in a warm place for a fortnight.

—To prevent the skin from discoloring after a blow or fall, take a little dry starch or arrow-root and merely moisten with cold water and lay it on the injured part. This must be done immediately, so as to prevent the action of the air upon the skin. However, it may be applied some hours afterward with effect.

—Sea water differs a little in weight at different places, but at the same spot it is nearly the same at all depths. It is estimated at sixty-four pounds to the cubic foot, or 1 1/2 pounds to the cubic foot more than fresh water. The weight of salt water freezes at 27° Fahrenheit. The ice is fresh.

—Prof. W. F. Barrett, of Dublin, has been making some interesting experiments to test the correctness of the discovery claimed to have been made by the late Baron von Reichenbach, viz., that peculiar luminous effect, resembling faint electric discharge in rarefied air, emanated from the poles of a magnet, and was rendered visible in a perfectly darkened room. These new experiments confirm those of Reichenbach.

—The utilization of slag waste is fast assuming considerable economical importance. The manufacture of bricks from granulated blast-furnace slags will be begun in Germany. The slags are run into water, and the grit thus obtained is mixed up with lime, concrete or plaster of Paris, and formed into bricks, which are dried for a month. They possess greater solidity than common brick, and seem to resist a much greater pressure.

—Paracetamol, says the *Gazette of the Chronicle*, is a compact and charming plant, which sends up numbers of stems from the bottom in place of continually growing upward and thus becoming ungainly. It bears a profusion of elegantly curled, lanceolate and variegated foliage, very catching to the eye, and unlike any of its predecessors. The other *Paracetamol* is of familiar habit, the foliage being created and fringed after the manner of some of our rare forest ferns.

—A new invisible ink has been introduced by Dr. Wideman. It is made by intimately mixing linseed oil, 1 part; water of ammonia 20 parts, and water 100 parts. The mixture must be agitated each time the pen is dipped into it, as a little of the oil may separate and float on the surface, from which, if taken up by the pen, stains would be left upon the paper. To make the writing appear all that is needed is to dip the pen in water; when the ink dries the writing will vanish.

—In a paper read before the Academy of Science, Paris, on July 24, regarding the tornadoes which swept over Kansas on May 30, 1879, maintains that these meteorological phenomena, like other storms and hurricanes, are due to whirlwinds descending with vertical axes, and originating not in the lower atmospheric strata, but in the upper currents, whose direction may be quite different from the light winds which previously prevailed near the surface of the earth and quite independent of them.

—It is reported that a firm in Paris has patented an invention for the instantaneous formation of steam, so that it can be used at once in the cylinder of the engine. A pump sends the required quantity of water between two plate surfaces, which are heated, and between which there is only capillary space. The liquid, spreading into a thin layer, evaporates instantly without going into the so-called spheroidal state, and the steam acts in the cylinder as fresh-formed steam. The speed of the pump is regulated by the engine.

—The telegraph, says the *Nature*, has made another advance in China. It has had the honor of being mentioned in a memorial to the throne. Li Hung Chang lately stated in a report to the Emperor that he had received certain information by telegraph. And more wonderful still, that most mysterious and awe-inspiring document, an imperial decree, written with the vermilion pencil, has actually been dispatched by telegraph, for the Viceroy of Canton, reports recently in a memorial that a decree has been conveyed to him in that manner.

—It seems that the luminous animal, like *Phelipia noctiluca*, *Beroë ouata*, etc., owe their peculiar light-giving function to a kind of fat which they secrete. When these little creatures are at rest they do not shine at all, but if they are excited a lightning-like flash is sent forth. Professor Radziszewsky managed to separate some of this fat and examined it. It is a thick, pale, neutral liquid. An alkali easily saponifies it. When it was shaken with a little caustic potash it gave a flash of light much the same as that which comes from the animals.

—Milan, Italy, has recently become possessed of a treasure in the shape of a clock which is made entirely of bread. The maker is a Peruvian, who for years has been employed in the construction of this singular curiosity. Too poor to purchase metal, and with only a certain allowance of bread daily, he deprived himself regularly of the soft portions of his loaf, satisfying his hunger with crusts. He used a certain salt to solidify his material, the various pieces when dry thus becoming perfectly hard, and insoluble to water. The clock is of respectable size, and goes well. The case, made of hardened bread, displays great talent in design and execution. —*Chicago Journal.*

Food for Reflection.

—If you want to succeed in the world you must make your own opportunities as you go on. The man who waits for some seventh wave to toss him on dry land will find that the seventh wave is a long time coming. You can count on no greater help than to sit by the roadside until some one comes along and invites you to ride with him to wealth or influence. —*John B. Gough.*

—Taine's wisdom.—The condition to be met in order to obtain wisdom is within the reach of all. It is only to so feel our need of it that earnestly and sincerely we ask God for it. If it was to go to college, some might despair. If it was to read the bible in the original languages, it might take some many years to obtain it. But it is only to ask it of God. Then all ways are open.

—Things which never could have made a man happy develop a power to make him strong. Strength and not happiness, or rather only that happiness which comes by strength, is the end of human living. And with that test the standard the best order and beauty reappear. —*Phillips Brooks.*

—People may tell you of your being united for some peculiar occupations of life, but heed the fact not. Whatever employment you follow with perseverance and assiduity will be found fit for you; it will be your support in youth and your comfort in age. In learning the useful part of any profession, very moderate abilities will suffice; great abilities are generally injurious to the possessors. Life has been compared to a race, but the allusion still improves by observing that the most swift are ever the most apt to stray from the course.

—The joys and sorrows of this world are so strikingly mingled! Our mirth and grief are brought so mournfully in contact! We laugh while others weep, and others rejoice when we are sad! The light heart and the heavy walk side by side and go about together! Beneath the same roof are spread the wedding-feast and the funeral pall! The bridal song mingles with the burial hymn! One goes to the marriage-bed another to the grave; and he is lonely, uncertain and transitory. —*Longfellow.*

—It is not an extravagant anticipation that Japan may become a Christian nation in seventeen years. The Christian missionaries in Japan are now working with a strong hope that the twentieth century will open upon that island empire no longer a foreign mission field, but predominantly christian, converted from the shadowy paganism and vague philosophies which now retain but a feeble hold upon the people, and received into the brotherhood of Christendom. A Japanese Constantine is not far off.

—A man's transit from one life to the other, or from one world to the other, is like a journey from one place to another, and he takes with him all things that he possesses in himself as a man; so that it cannot be said that a man after death, his death being only that of the terrestrial body, has lost anything that belonged to himself. He also carries with him his natural memory; for everything he ever heard, saw, read, learned or thought from his earliest infancy to the last day of his life he still retains. —*Swedenborg.*

—Hawthorne's weird fancy that our secret weakness or sin should hang like a black veil over our faces between us and other men, is true in fact. Every hidden propensity or vice, every noble trait or feeling, leaves its mark on the features, the expression, the eyes. Day by day and hour by hour, line after line, here a little and there a little, it is recorded on the face as on a tablet, and when we reach middle age, there is a story of our lives plainly written so that he who runs may read. It is not cosmetics, no rouge, nor depilatories, girls, that will make our faces as you grow older; but the thoughts and words and deeds that have given you the ugliness of Hebe, or the lineaments of gospel books.

—Many men are mere warehouses full of merchandise—the heart, the head, are stuffed with goods. There are apartments in their souls which were once tenanted by love and taste and joy, and worship, but they are all deserted now, and the rooms are filled with earthly and material things.

—High things to each mind are the things above it. Let each put forth his hand for those on his own level. It is difficult to think of things as high in the abstract. The dining-room table is high to a black beetle, but a camelopard can easily look in at the first floor windows. —*John Ingelow.*

—It is impossible for a man to be careless in business affairs, or unmindful of his business obligations, without being weak or rotten in his personal character. Show me a man who never pays his notes when they are due, and who shuns the payment of his bills when it is impossible, and I shall see a man whose moral character is, beyond all question, bad. —*Dr. Holland.*

—In the midst of hopes and cares; of apprehensions and of disquietude, regard every day that dawns upon you as if it was to be your last; and superadded hours, to the enjoyment of which you had not looked toward, will prove an acceptable boon.

—To die in order to avoid the pains of poverty, love, or anything that is disagreeable, is not the part of a brave man, but of a coward; for it is a cowardice to shun the trials and crosses of life, not undergoing death because it is honorable, but to avoid evil. —*Aristotle.*

—Sashes are still greatly in favor for the adornment of young ladies' festival and dinner dresses, those with choice patterns or flowered centres with satin edges being preferred.

—Two apron overskirts—one long and square and caught up on the left side, the other full, short, rounded, and much looped over the hips—are seen upon the latest importations from Paris.

For the Fair Sex.

—The new Louise velveteens simulate and are involved velvets.

—Bourettes are again in vogue, but they are not like the old bourettes.

—The bulk of the silk importations this fall are Ottoman reps or trayers.

—For the short coats the Melton and West of England cloths are very popular.

—Waistcoats or plastrons, plain or plaited, appear on almost all new costumes.

—Embroidery cut out and applied on wollen and silk-stuffs will be much used.

—Cheviots come in stripes, checks and large blocks, in all the combinations of colors.

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—"Tel-el-Kebir" is a new cloth for costumes, much resembling albatross cloth, only very much thicker. It comes in monochrome patterns, and also in broader some of which are very gorgeous.

—The first importations of fall dress goods are rough-finished cloths in camel's hair of single color that looks coarse, but are of fine wool, with that oil finish that makes a fabric agreeable to the touch.

—Since we are speaking of these plain skirts let us add they are made of all materials. There is no flounce, nothing but a velvet ribbon about an inch wide and placed now at the very edge, now a little distance from it.

—Silver-gray moiré dresses, made to fit perfectly and trimmed simply with self-plaitings, are among the most ladylike and serviceable of traveling costumes. They are not affected by dampness, and shed the dust with a good shaking.

—Quaker gray, amber, dove and silver satins are imported, made in superb and elegant simplicity with court trains unadorned, the only trimming upon the dress being a bertha and frills at the wrists of old lace of rare designs and value.

—New autumn chevrons, tweeds serge and basket-cloths are mostly in plaids, in even or irregular patterns and in quiet neutral tones of fawn color, mums'-gray, pale golden-brown, and the like enlivened by stripes or dashes of scarlet and gold.

Industry and Its Blessings.

People may tell you of your being united for some peculiar occupations of life, but heed the fact not. Whatever employment you follow with perseverance and assiduity will be found fit for you; it will be your support in youth and your comfort in age. In learning the useful part of any profession, very moderate abilities will suffice; great abilities are generally injurious to the possessors. Life has been compared to a race, but the allusion still improves by observing that the most swift are ever the most apt to stray from the course.

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—To die in order to avoid the pains of poverty, love, or anything that is disagreeable, is not the part of a brave man, but of a coward; for it is a cowardice to shun the trials and crosses of life, not undergoing death because it is honorable, but to avoid evil. —*Aristotle.*

—Sashes are still greatly in favor for the adornment of young ladies' festival and dinner dresses, those with choice patterns or flowered centres with satin edges being preferred.

—Two apron overskirts—one long and square and caught up on the left side, the other full, short, rounded, and much looped over the hips—are seen upon the latest importations from Paris.

—"Tel-el-Kebir" is a new cloth for costumes, much resembling albatross cloth, only very much thicker. It comes in monochrome patterns, and also in broader some of which are very gorgeous.

—The first importations of fall dress goods are rough-finished cloths in camel's hair of single color that looks coarse, but are of fine wool, with that oil finish that makes a fabric agreeable to the touch.

How Captain Boswell's Money was Saved.

"You must have some rare experience to tell us, Mrs. Boswell," said persuasive Lieutenant Russell, while he waited for the mail stage. "You have been at this frontier post ever since Captain Boswell was stationed here?"

"Yes; we have been here eight years," she replied, with the rare smile that glorified her face. "I had an adventure in the East, before I married the Captain, equal to any that I have experienced."

"Will you relate it, and oblige us?" urged Russell.

"Mrs. Boswell," said Dan, the irrepressible youngster of our party. "You can become a heroine of romance if you will."

"Thank you," said our little hostess. "I don't mind accepting the honor."

Three of us were sitting in an inner apartment of the small frontier hotel. The bar-room was packed with miners, and we had chosen to have our supper served by ourselves, as we had appointed to go to Gustav City in company.

Mrs. Boswell was much below the medium size, quick of speech, light of movement as a bird and graceful as a fawn.

"It was in 18—," she began; "I had just made the acquaintance of Captain Boswell; he having some business matters to arrange with father, had called at our place several times. Finally there came a rare day in Autumn, and he and father were closeted the greater part of the day, overhauling papers, memoranda, deeds and receipts. My father at that time was doing a great deal of business as an attorney."

"At tea time father said to me, 'Bess, you won't mind an evening alone, so long as Thomas is about, will you?'"

"I said no, for although there were many robberies being committed in the neighboring cities, private families in the suburbs felt no fear. Our house was a mile from the city proper, and a half mile from neighbors either way."

"We find," he continued, "that the Captain has got to hunt up some more papers concerning the estate before he can give Baron a satisfactory title. We shall go to Judge Whitcomb's office, and our search may be so successful that I'll call and tell your cousin Milly about it."

"Basques are no longer plain, simple affairs buttoned from throat to edge, but they are in a variety of style, with a plain vest with side pockets (quite manly in effect), or the vest may form two points at the bottom, and the waist close with three buttons or a clasp over it at the waist-line, then cut away above and below. Again the vest may be beautifully embroidered or trimmed with rows of narrow velvet or braid."

"The Mollie puff, which is a vest gathered in at the neck, again at the waist-line, and falling below in full ends, lace trimmed, is very dressy and will take well where lace and satin are to be used."

Beautiful Bonnets.

—Two shades of gray velvet are the material used in a soft round hat and the long plumes, held on one side by gold pins, are of the same shades.

—A shirred Langtry bonnet of dark green velvet, bordered by impenetrable feathers and with strings of green velvet is very dainty. On the side is a breast and wing of impenetrable.

—A little close-fitting bonnet of six shades of brown velvet, with in knife-plaitings and slightly caught up on one side of the front by a bird, whose plumage shows the same shades.

—Scarlet velvet and silver lace make a very jaunty little bonnet. The velvet is covered with the lace, the soft front being puffed, the strings of velvet, and on the side red and gray feathers are mingled with wings.

—A dainty little bonnet has a crown of maroon and gold velvet, topped up in a point at the back and bordered by a puff of maroon velvet and gold cords. Orange feathers and strings of orange and maroon make this most striking bonnet.

—A handsome high, square-brimmed hat of terra-cotta velvet, with all rolled brim edged with folds of the velvet. The crown is encircled by twisted velvet, while on the side group of tips of the same shade velvet hat. A pin of oxidized silver and gold is fastened among the velvet.

—An olive-green hat with square crown and straight brim, trimmed with a cluster of cream-colored tips mingled with the plumage of a bird of the same shade, is a most striking bonnet.

—The coast of Mexico, near Vera Cruz, not long ago had a shower of fishes, causing the utmost consternation. A similar thing happened at San Luis Potosi. Superstitious people talked about the end of the world. The fishes were a species of sardine not familiar in the neighborhoods. A shower years ago in Wales was of a similar kind, known as sticklebacks, sprinkling the ground over an area of several square miles. They were alive when they fell, and caught up by a whirlwind that carried the brackish ponds near the coast, in which this species of fish abounded, they must have been conveyed through the air a distance of thirty miles. The theory of scientists is that the fish were transported with ground through the air to the place of their fall. In India such a shower is known to have taken place, the fishes varying from a pound to a pound and a half each.

—An Ohio dog came home the other day with every tooth in his head broken off at the gums. Shortly after he had been on being opened, a small bonnet house-dog was found in his back. Except for two or three teeth, the dog was unharmed. —*Yonkers Statesman.*

Science.

—Bars of steel obtained by the cementation process in the works at Unieux frequently contain crystals in those portions exposed to the hottest portion of the furnace.

—In Krupp's great gun manufactory, at Essen, compressed carbonic acid is used for the manufacture of what is called seltzer water may be required by the workmen.

—Sparks appear to be a veritable plague at Pergamos, in Asia Minor, and the inhabitants have begun to urge the Turkish Government to take some measures to abate the nuisance.

—When carbonic anhydride, says Professor E. Noack, is passed over heated zinc dust contained in a combustion tube it is almost completely reduced to carbonic oxide, the last traces of carbonic anhydride being easily removed by passing the gas through some soda solution.

—Wire ropes must not be coiled or uncoiled like a loop rope. When mounted on a reel the latter should be turned on a spindle to pay off the rope. When forwarded in a coil without a reel, roll it over the ground like a wheel and unroll it over the rope in that way. All untwisting must be avoided.

—A German journal gives the following leather polish: Mix 200 parts of shellac with 1,000 of spirits—95 per cent.—in a well-stoppered bottle. Keep in a warm place for two or three days, shaking frequently. Separately dissolve twenty-five parts of Marsellies soap in 375 cc. of water—25 per cent.—and to the solution add with glycerine. Shake well and mix with the shellac solution. To the mixture add five parts of glycerine dissolved in 125 of spirits. Well close the vessel and shake energetically, and then leave the mixture in a warm place for a fortnight.

—To prevent the skin from discoloring after a blow or fall, take a little dry starch or arrow-root and merely moisten with cold water and lay it on the injured part. This must be done immediately, so as to prevent the action of the air upon the skin. However, it may be applied some hours afterward with effect.

—Sea water differs a little in weight at different places, but at the same spot it is nearly the same at all depths. It is estimated at sixty-four pounds to the cubic foot, or 1 1/2 pounds to the cubic foot more than fresh water. The weight of salt water freezes at 27° Fahrenheit. The ice is fresh.

—Prof. W. F. Barrett, of Dublin, has been making some interesting experiments to test the correctness of the discovery claimed to have been made by the late Baron von Reichenbach, viz., that peculiar luminous effect, resembling faint electric discharge in rarefied air, emanated from the poles of a magnet, and was rendered visible in a perfectly darkened room. These new experiments confirm those of Reichenbach.

—The utilization of slag waste is fast assuming considerable economical importance. The manufacture of bricks from granulated blast-furnace slags will be begun in Germany. The slags are run into water, and the grit thus obtained is mixed up with lime, concrete or plaster of Paris, and formed into bricks, which are dried for a month. They possess greater solidity than common brick, and seem to resist a much greater pressure.

—Paracetamol, says the *Gazette of the Chronicle*, is a compact and charming plant, which sends up numbers of stems from the bottom in place of continually growing upward and thus becoming ungainly. It bears a profusion of elegantly curled, lanceolate and variegated foliage, very catching to the eye, and unlike any of its predecessors. The other *Paracetamol* is of familiar habit, the foliage being created and fringed after the manner of some of our rare forest ferns.

—A new invisible ink has been introduced by Dr. Wideman. It is made by intimately mixing linseed oil, 1 part; water of ammonia 20 parts, and water 100 parts. The mixture must be agitated each time the pen is dipped into it, as a little of the oil may separate and float on the surface, from which, if taken up by the pen, stains would be left upon the paper. To make the writing appear all that is needed is to dip the pen in water; when the ink dries the writing will vanish.

—In a paper read before the Academy of Science, Paris, on July 24, regarding the tornadoes which swept over Kansas on May 30, 1879, maintains that these meteorological phenomena, like other storms and hurricanes, are due to whirlwinds descending with vertical axes, and originating not in the lower atmospheric strata, but in the upper currents, whose direction may be quite different from the light winds which previously prevailed near the surface of the earth and quite independent of them.

—It is reported that a firm in Paris has patented an invention for the instantaneous formation of steam, so that it can be used at once in the cylinder of the engine. A pump sends the required quantity of water between two plate surfaces, which are heated, and between which there is only capillary space. The liquid, spreading into a thin layer, evaporates instantly without going into the so-called spheroidal state, and the steam acts in the cylinder as fresh-formed steam. The speed of the pump is regulated by the engine.

Food for Reflection.

—If you want to succeed in the world you must make your own opportunities as you go on. The man who waits for some seventh wave to toss him on dry land will find that the seventh wave is a long time coming. You can count on no greater help than to sit by the roadside until some one comes along and invites you to ride with him to wealth or influence. —*John B. Gough.*

—Taine's wisdom.—The condition to be met in order to obtain wisdom is within the reach of all. It is only to so feel our need of it that earnestly and sincerely we ask God for it. If it was to go to college, some might despair. If it was to read the bible in the original languages, it might take some many years to obtain it. But it is only to ask it of God. Then all ways are open.

—Things which never could have made a man happy develop a power to make him strong. Strength and not happiness, or rather only that happiness which comes by strength, is the end of human living. And with that test the standard the best order and beauty reappear. —*Phillips Brooks.*

—People may tell you of your being united for some peculiar occupations of life, but heed the fact not. Whatever employment you follow with perseverance and assiduity will be found fit for you; it will be your support in youth and your comfort in age. In learning the useful part of any profession, very moderate abilities will suffice; great abilities are generally injurious to the possessors. Life has been compared to a race, but the allusion still improves by observing that the most swift are ever the most apt to stray from the course.

—The joys and sorrows of this world are so strikingly mingled! Our mirth and grief are brought so mournfully in contact! We laugh while others weep, and others rejoice when we are sad! The light heart and the heavy walk side by side and go about together! Beneath the same roof are spread the wedding-feast and the funeral pall! The bridal song mingles with the burial hymn! One goes to the marriage-bed another to the grave; and he is lonely, uncertain and transitory. —*Longfellow.*

—It is not an extravagant anticipation that Japan may become a Christian nation in seventeen years. The Christian missionaries in Japan are now working with a strong hope that the twentieth century will open upon that island empire no longer a foreign mission field, but predominantly christian, converted from the shadowy paganism and vague philosophies which now retain but a feeble hold upon the people, and received into the brotherhood of Christendom. A Japanese Constantine is not far off.

—A man's transit from one life to the other, or from one world to the other, is like a journey from one place to another, and he takes with him all things that he possesses in himself as a man; so that it cannot be said that a man after death, his death being only that of the terrestrial body, has lost anything that belonged to himself. He also carries with him his natural memory; for everything he ever heard, saw, read, learned or thought from his earliest infancy to the last day of his life he still retains. —*Swedenborg.*

—Hawthorne's weird fancy that our secret weakness or sin should hang like a black veil over our faces between us and other men, is true in fact. Every hidden propensity or vice, every noble trait or feeling, leaves its mark on the features, the expression, the eyes. Day by day and hour by hour, line after line, here a little and there a little, it is recorded on the face as on a tablet, and when we reach middle age, there is a story of our lives plainly written so that he who runs may read. It is not cosmetics, no rouge, nor depilatories, girls, that will make our faces as you grow older; but the thoughts and words and deeds that have given you the ugliness of Hebe, or the lineaments of gospel books.

—Many men are mere warehouses full of merchandise—the heart, the head, are stuffed with goods. There are apartments in their souls which were once tenanted by love and taste and joy, and worship, but they are all deserted now, and the rooms are filled with earthly and material things.

—High things to each mind are the things above it. Let each put forth his hand for those on his own level. It is difficult to think of things as high in the abstract. The dining-room table is high to a black beetle, but a camelopard can easily look in at the first floor windows. —*John Ingelow.*

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For the Fair Sex.

—The new Louise velveteens simulate and are involved velvets.

—Bourettes are again in vogue, but they are not like the old bourettes.

—The bulk of the silk importations this fall are Ottoman reps or trayers.

—For the short coats the Melton and West of England cloths are very popular.

—Waistcoats or plastrons, plain or plaited, appear on almost all new costumes.

—Embroidery cut out and applied on wollen and silk-stuffs will be much used.

—Cheviots come in stripes, checks and large blocks, in all the combinations of colors.

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—Two apron overskirts—one long and square and caught up on the left side, the

THIS SWEET LOVE OF MINE.

BY ORALD MARLEY.
No jewel in my love,
Yet in her earnest face,
There is a world of tenderness.
She needs no other grace.
Her smiles and voice around my life
Are light and music to my ear.
And dear, oh, very dear to me,
Is this sweet love of mine!

The Squire's Peaches.

A STORY FOUNDED ON FACT.

The squire was on his way home from the village; a peep at the back of the wagon and under the seat proved this, setting aside the fact that it was Thursday night.

Squire Holt always went to the store and postoffice on that night, getting his weekly supplies of groceries and the mail for the whole neighborhood. It was a way they had in Jewett Road, the first one who called at the postoffice got the mail for that district and delivered it as he drove home.

The sun had just dropped to rest behind a pile of gold and crimson clouds, which lay banked together in the west, and sky. No wonder the squire drops the reins on Prince's back, and patting the dog on the seat beside him, looks back.

He is just passing under the noble elms in front of the Hartborne place, having climbed the steep hill from the village. He sees the cluster of houses, the two church spires, the plain academy building and the stone church, which comprise the village. Beyond are farms with their dwellings nestled among the trees; hillside homes that lie between him and Kersarge. He takes it all in at a glance, but his eye follows the range of hills and settles at the foot of a tiny mountain; though too far away to discern any dwellings, he sees all in his mind's eye.

There have been a hundred sunsets like this, a hundred twilights just as fresh, and the squire has passed this time without number; still he always looks back.

"I never pass this turn in the road without taking a look at the dear old mountain."

He is talking to himself, or to the dog.

"I like to see it look warm and radiant over this. It was just such a night as this that I brought my bride away. We have driven over the road a good many times since then, and we always speak of that one ride. She had been my angel over the right shoulder ever since. I guess she is pretty happy in Jewett Road, after all. She is so sensible and so good at planning. I wonder if she can't solve this peach trouble. The boys are a real bother, and I hope she can find a way to manage them."

The squire was so busy with his thoughts and "these academy boys" that he left the turnpike and was driving by Blacksmith Porter's without noticing the little man in his leather apron, who stood leaning against the door of his shop.

Which, Prince! Here are a couple of letters for your folks. I guess one of them is from your son William; the other is one of those outlandish West-country ones. Strange that he took to tending when the rest of your boys and girls can't sing any more than a cracked bell. Blacksmithing pretty brisk? I thought so; see you at it early in the morn'g. No, I can't stop to go in. I got some more letters to deliver; I wish as a dozen in the top of my hat. Must hurry along. Wife will have supper ready and waiting."

Sure enough, he found it waiting. Pandow and a pitcher of rich milk; a loaf of bread and golden butter; and a bowl of jam. He called it a "supper" and ate it up.

The squire was hungry, but in the middle of his meal, he thought of his wife's letter. He tore it open and read it. It was from William, and it was a letter of love and devotion. He read it over and over, and he felt that he was a man again. He felt that he was a man who was loved and valued. He felt that he was a man who was needed. He felt that he was a man who was worth something. He felt that he was a man who was a part of something. He felt that he was a man who was a part of a world. He felt that he was a man who was a part of a life. He felt that he was a man who was a part of a love. He felt that he was a man who was a part of a dream. He felt that he was a man who was a part of a hope. He felt that he was a man who was a part of a future. He felt that he was a man who was a part of a destiny. He felt that he was a man who was a part of a destiny.

So the boys fled back into the village and into their beds, determined that Squire Holt should never have cause to feel uneasy about them again.

By seven o'clock on the following Thursday the farmer's kitchen was full of boys, straight from the academy calling merrily with the jovial farmer and his pleasant wife. He told them stories of his early life, and how he came to the conclusion that the best way to sow his wild oats was to scatter seeds of kindness.

"I tell you what it is, boys, the respect is a great deal more satisfactory. It took me some time to find this out, but I learned it before I got my spring wheat sowed, just as I'm sure you will. Here come my little wife with the

Mrs. Holt had finished her supper and was standing by her husband's chair. She drew his head close to her side, and stroking his gray hair, said:

"Can I help you about anything?"

"Yes, little woman, I think you can. I want you to think out one of your plans to conquer the rogues from the village academy, who they tell me, are at their pranks again, and are planning a raid on our peach orchard this very night."

They talked sometime; at last the best plan was decided upon. Before the squire went to the barn to shut up for the night, he took his plain-faced little woman into his strong arms, and kissing her cheek, said, "What could I do without you? You teach me a lesson every day." And then he went out singing, "The dearest spot on earth to me is home, sweet home."

It was nearing midnight, and Mrs. Holt was growing very anxious. Three long hours the squire had been gone. She said to herself: "The boys will do him no harm, I am sure. They are a little wild on these night raids, but at heart they are good-meaning fellows. I hope our plan will work good things. My heart yearns over them. Far away from their homes without a mother's care or a father's restraint, many of them have nothing to hinder their being reckless unless we can inspire a principle within them. Who can tell what good results may come from a kind word? Hark! I hear his footsteps."

"Where are your peaches? Did he set the dogs on you?"

The questions were asked by three sickly-looking lads as they climbed the fence. They had agreed to wait about half way between the squire's and the village, and help carry home the plunder.

"Oh! ain't you smart to come away without any? If I'd gone there wouldn't have been a peach left on the trees. I wouldn't care for old Holt or that bottled dog of his nor—"

"Squint up your bags. I won't hear you were a coward and were afraid to go. We have been, and I, for one, have learned a lesson. I wish I had never been caught in so mean a scrape. I feel fifty per cent. meaner than I should if he had set the dog on us."—And Arthur Gregg's manly face grew set and determined.

"Tell us about it, Arthur, before we get into the village," said one of the pale-faced boys.

"Well, you see, we went as sly as mice, climbed the wall, and were heading straight for that raven tree, when who should come up alongside of us but Squire Holt himself!"

"Well, boys," said he, "I suppose you have come to take my peaches. I've been watching you for a long time to tell you that they are not fit to eat. I know they look rich, but they will be much nicer a week from now. What's more, I can't bear to see you running on this way. Your cheeks are as rosy as the peaches, and I want you to ripen as beautifully as they; but you never can if you keep on in the way you have been going of late. You are naturally good fellows, and you must not steal from my farm. I'd rather give you every peach on the trees than know of your doing so mean a thing. Now listen, boys, and I'll tell you my plan. We, my wife and I, want you to come to our home, a week from to-night, and spend the evening with us. Then you shall have all the peaches you can eat. Good night! Remember, a week from to-night. We shall look for you. Come earlier than this, as we usually draw in the latch-string by nine."

Then he jumped over the wall and went home, leaving us there in the middle of the orchard, but I'd sooner cut my hands off than touch one of his peaches."

So the boys fled back into the village and into their beds, determined that Squire Holt should never have cause to feel uneasy about them again.

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pitcher of cream, and her sugar-grated sponge cake. If Benton and Gregg will bring the big milk-pan of peaches from the pantry, we'll give them a fair trial."

When the party broke up, one heavily laden Squire Holt by the hand and said:

"You may find us on your farm again, some day. But I'll give you my word it won't be to steal your property. If any one of us can do you a favor, just let us know."

The boys went back to the village full of plans for the coming harvesting.

The farmer and his wife Lucy gathered up the fragments, talked over the merits of the boys, and put out the lights.

"You women can get at the hearts of such boys; they won't forget your kindness very soon. What were you and Gregg so busy about?"

"On! not much. Only I told him to bring down his winter feeling, and I would look them over and fix them up for cold weather, for you know husband, there's but one pair of stockings for me to mend now."

He draws her close to his side and repeated this verse of the poem he knew was in her thoughts:

"For each empty nook in the basket o' For the hearth there's an empty seat; And I miss the shadow from off the wall And the patter of many feet. 'Tis for this, that a tear gathered on my night At the one pair of stockings to mend to-night."

When harvesting time came the squire went out on his field one day, saying as he went:

"I don't feel very strong, I'll admit, but I guess I can manage to cut a few rows."

Imagine his surprise to find the corn all cut, and a dozen or more academy boys hard at work stocking it.

"Don't say one word," exclaimed one, as the farmer tried to thank them, "we've been watching this corn field for some time. We want you to promise us one thing."

"Say on," said the squire, "you boys are working your way into a tender spot in my heart, and can do most anything with me."

"And you, sir," said Arthur Gregg, stepping forward and grasping the squire's hand, "have worked your way into ours, and made us proud of the tender spot in our hearts and anxious to cultivate it. You have touched this spot with your confidence and friendly ways. When we have housed and husked this field of corn, then you may thank us if you wish; but you and your noble wife must always remember that you once did us a kindness far beyond anything we have done for you. Our work must be done over next year, but I feel sure the work you have done for us will be remembered a lifetime."

There was a grand husking in Squire Holt's barn in the course of a few days, and all the young folks came. The villagers wondered "how those school boys came to be on such good terms with the people in Jewett Road." Let them wonder. These boys had learned that nothing worth having is gained by transgression, and nothing worth keeping is lost by nobleness.

—To ascertain if any textile fabric is of vegetable or animal material take a small piece of it and hold it near the glowing coals. Cotton or linen fibres will turn with flame and leave only a slight ash. Woolen or silk fibres will not blaze, but smoulder until reduced to a heavy ash. Another method is to put some of the threads, separated into small fibres, into boiling nitric acid. Silk will turn to bright yellow, wool to a darker yellow, and cotton or flax will remain colorless. If the fibres are boiled with acid while the proportion of vegetable or animal material can be judged by the amount of colored and colorless threads.

The very best thing to make a belt hold well is a can of good neat-foot oil, applied often enough to make it soft and pliable. This will never glue over, and the belt will work every day alike, wet and not, give out. This is what is called the natural and proper treatment for a belt. There are a great many that make it a point to keep a dish of resin at hand, and every little while use it to make the belt do what it ought to do without resin. It makes things snap for a little while, but it soon glazes over, and in the end is worse than nothing.

Recent Legal Decisions.

SAVINGS BANK—STOCKHOLDER'S DEBT—LIEN OF BANK—S. A. stockholder in a savings bank, died, heavily indebted to the corporation. The bank went into liquidation and declared a dividend, but refused to pay the estate of S., claiming that it could apply the amount of the dividend to his indebtedness to it. An action was brought to recover the dividends and the plaintiff had a verdict. From the judgment entered upon his verdict the bank obtained a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Merchants' Bank of Easton, vs. Shouse, administratrix—but that Court affirmed the determination below. Judge Gordon, in the opinion, said: "The defendant's charter did not give the bank a lien upon S.'s stock for any debt he might owe it. Neither can we entertain the idea that the defendant had a common law lien upon S.'s stock. Corporations are not the creatures of the common law. Such a thing as a common law corporation is wholly unknown to the laws of Pennsylvania, hence these artificial bodies can have a common law right, except as such rights may become incidental to the proper execution of the legislative grants by which such bodies are created. But when for a corporation a distinct power or right is claimed, as in the present case, such claim must have for its foundation some statutory grant or it has no validity. Besides, it has been decided in this State that there is no such thing as a common law lien on stocks in favor of a corporation for a debt due it by a shareholder."

BANKRUPTCY—FRAUD OF ONE PARTNER—DISCHARGE.—One of a firm of attorneys received money from a client to invest, but converted it to his own use. The firm went into bankruptcy and obtained a discharge. The client whose money had been taken by fraud sued one of the other partners for the amount, claiming that as this liability rested in fraud it was not, under the Bankruptcy act, barred by the discharge. The defendant contended that as to him, he not having participated in the fraud, the liability was a simple debt only, which the discharge released him from. In this case—Cooper vs. Pritchard—the plaintiff recovered a judgment, and the defendant carried it to the Court of Appeal in England, where it was affirmed. The Master of the Rolls, Brett, in his judgment said: "As this money was entrusted to the firm through one of its members who could receive it for the partnership, the defendant was liable before the bankruptcy, and the question now is whether he is still so. This turns upon the construction of the Bankruptcy act, by which an order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or breach of trust." Unless we can construe these words to mean that the fraud must have been committed by him, the defendant, as a bankrupt, the contention that this is a simple debt cannot be allowed. There is nothing to justify us in altering the words of the section, or putting in any words which are not already there."

Lord Justice Lindley added that the debt was a debt of the firm, incurred by fraud, and he illustrated this in the following way: "Suppose in a firm of distillers or tobacconists one of the partners, without the concurrence or knowledge of the other, in the course of the business of the firm, commits offenses against the revenue laws whereby penalties are incurred, the debts so arising would clearly be excepted. The innocent partner could not say that he had taken no part in the offenses against the revenue laws, and therefore was entitled to his discharge. The language of the section is general, and we ought not to restrict it." Lord Justice Fry also said: "I see no reason for limiting the plain words of the section. This was a debt or liability clearly incurred by means of a fraud. Whether it was incurred by means of a breach of trust it is not necessary to decide."

CUSTOMS—DRAWBACKS—FAILURE OF THE SECRETARY TO CARRY OUT REGULATIONS.—An act of Congress allows drawbacks to be made on articles manufactured from imported materials and exported to the amount of duty paid upon the materials, but as the Secretary of the Treasury did not enforce the regulation made to carry the act into effect the Court of Claims decided it had no jurisdiction of a suit to recover the amount of such duties.

Campbell vs. United States—brought by them to recover the duties they had paid on tinseed which they manufactured into linned oil and oil cake and had exported. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the judgment was reversed. Justice Miller, in the opinion, said: "It would be a curious thing to hold that Congress, after clearly defining the right of the importer to receive drawbacks upon subsequent exportation of the imported article on which he had paid duty, had empowered the Secretary, by regulations which might be proper to secure the Government against fraud, to defeat totally the right which Congress had granted. If the regulations of themselves worked such a result no Court would hesitate to hold them invalid as being altogether unreasonable. But the regulations in this case are not unreasonable. It is the order of the Secretary of the Treasury forbidding the Collector to proceed under these regulations in any other mode which is the real obstacle. Is that order a defense to this action? Can the Secretary by this order do what he could not do by regulations—repel or annul the law? Can he thus defeat the law he was appointed to execute by making regulations, and then, by ordering his officers not to act under them, and not to act at all, place himself above the law and then defy it? It is an error to suppose that the officers of the customs, including the Secretary, are, in regard to this law, created a special tribunal to ascertain and decide conclusively upon the right to drawback. Their function is entirely ministerial. The rights which the law gives cannot be defeated by the refusal of the Collector to act, nor by his decision that no drawback was due. Neither the act of Congress nor any rule of construction known to us makes the claimant's right, where the facts on which it depends are clearly established, to turn upon the view which the Collector or the Secretary, or both combined, may entertain of the law upon that subject, and much less upon their arbitrary refusal to perform the duties which the law imposes upon them."

TENANTS IN COMMON—PARTITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—One of two tenants in common (as the land could not be divided) brought an action against his co-tenant to compel a sale of the land, and had a judgment to that effect. The defendant carried the case—Johnson vs. Olmstead—to the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Pardee, in the opinion, said: "No person can be compelled to refrain the owner with another of real estate, even if he become such by his own act; every owner is entitled to the fullest enjoyment of his property, and that can come only through an ownership free from dictation by others as to the manner in which it may be exercised. Therefore, the law afforded to every owner with another relief by way of partition, and this regardless alike of the difficulties attending separation and the consequences to his associate. Rights to the use of running water, rights to dig ores, have been declared subject to this law. But, inasmuch as it might sometimes happen that by partition the property would be practically sacrificed, the statute has opened a way of escape from such a result. It permits a Court of Equity to order a sale when in its opinion a sale will better promote the interests of the owners. Therefore, since the passage of the statute, there have been two modes of relief within the power of the Court—partition and sale. Every owner with another is entitled to separate ownership by one of these; by partition first and always, if that is possible; if it is not, then by sale, every petitioner for a sale assumes the burden of proving a partition impossible, and if upon such petition the impossibility of a partition is proven, the Court is as much bound to order a sale as it would have been to order a partition if that was possible; if it is not, then by sale, every petitioner for a sale assumes the burden of proving a partition impossible, and if upon such petition the impossibility of a partition is proven, the Court is as much bound to order a sale as it would have been to order a partition if that was possible; if it is not, then by sale, every petitioner for a sale assumes the burden of proving a partition impossible, and if upon such petition the impossibility of a partition is proven, the Court is as much bound to order a sale as it would have been to order a partition if that was possible; if it is not, then by sale, every petitioner for a sale assumes the burden of proving a partition impossible, and if upon such petition the impossibility of a partition is proven, the Court is as much bound to order a sale as it would have been to order a partition if that was possible; 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